The New-York Times.

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Declaration of the Empire of Ouiaga.

The Assassination of the Chevalier de Rohenguary.

Intermeddling of the French with Mexican Politics.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 15, 1858.

The post fortnight [illegible] for the present troubled times in Mexico. Rumors have occurred and been credited with such astounding rapidity that the population of this capital are prepared to hear almost anything, without expressing surprise. The [illegible] declaration, which has so long occupied us, that "things could not worse," is now being exchanged for [illegible] anything—to hear anything. A [illegible] of the arrival of the *Great Eastern* in one of the harbors of this capital would [illegible] excitement.

[illegible] last fortnightly dried on my last letter to your [illegible] when I was [illegible] the assassination of seven Americans at Zacatecas, by the way, the Government has not yet officially announced this horror; and [illegible] by one of the Constitutional Generals, when we received news that the same General had thrown an Englishman in a [illegible] Zacatecas, with orders to have him shot in a few hours. (I believe one.) If he did, was pay $10,000 ransom of him. The receipt of this news here was the cause of tremendous action on the part of the British Minister. He wrote a most scathing note to the Government and the Government expressed its disbelief of the story. The Minister urged its truth, although he had not been officially informed, and the Government denied. All correspondence was interrupted for several days, and the British Minister, not receiving dispatches from Monsieur, began to think there might be an error in his information. The Government seized this opportunity to hurl back upon the Minister the "barbarous" accusation against its [illegible] Consul. I think the Minister of Her Majesty's Government began to feel ashamed of his conduct, and to see his [illegible], when in came an express with the news, [illegible] carnage, quite confirmed the first report which had been received by a respectable commercial house.

This each is this: A highly respectable gentleman and the richest banker and merchant in the Northern States of this Republic (?), WILLIAM NEWELL, Esq., of Zacatecas, had drawn a bill payable to the order of one Charles, at San Luis Potosi. As is usual with bills of exchange all over the world, and as is more particularly necessary in a disturbed country like this, this gentleman appears to have been drawn with [illegible] and [illegible] bills. At San Luis Potosi, after the defeat of Vidaurri, the 3d bill of this exchange was found in the baggage of Vidaurri. The Governor-General Manuel Romero seized it, and on this mistaken idea Zacatecas [illegible] to pay the amount of Mr. NEWELL for payment. Mr. NEWELL protested that the bill was given by him; that it was to be paid at San Luis; that the [illegible] were the 1st or 2d had already been paid, and that therefore this 3d of exchange had no value whatever; that by sold it as he would have sold exchange to any person, and had no knowledge that it was to pass into the hands of Vidaurri, &c., &c. But General Romero wanted the money, and demanded that the remaining 3d of exchange should be paid forthwith. Mr. NEWELL declined and was at once thrown in prison and informed that he would be shot at 6 A. M. of the following day. This extreme was averted fortunately by the payment of the bill by a friend of Mr. NEWELL, and he was set at liberty.

Mr. NEWELL's case has attracted the warm attention of the British Minister, but his protests, demands &c., with the Government, continue to multiply. The Government does not dissolve the freebooting adventurer, but it promises to be seen who will.

The next atrocity to be marked comes from the other side, although, as you will perceive, I still [illegible] punishment. About ten days ago a horde of Pintos under VIDAURRI and CORTINA, fell upon the Government troops under the command of VIDAURRI, beyond Camargo, and, out them completely up. VIDAURRI, with his right arm and two of his ribs broken, came out of the [illegible] with only four men and in this sorry plight reached Camargo. That was all well enough. But after the victory the Pintos fell upon the unprotected inhabitants and plundered them of everything. They have since sacked the village of Cuevitas, and report says, have killed several Spaniards. The people of Camargo are keen looking to have the fun that week in Cuevitas. They are all afraid to stop at their homes, for they fear the advent of the Pintos under CORTINA, and the reinforcements under Don JUAN ARTEAGA, now known to be near Camargo—although other accounting to more than 4,000.

The next event of our times is the taking of the castle of Perote. This fortress, which has held out for ten months against the Government, although constantly surrounded by Government troops, fell, on the morning of the 16th inst., into the hands of General ECHEAGARAY. The victory was gained without bloodshed, although its consequences promise to be bloody. Gen. ECHEAGARAY, in his dispatch to the Government, says he intends to shoot all the officers, from corporal up, and one-fifth of the soldiers! The receipt of this dispatch was the cause of a grand *repique* and the publication of an official bulletin, in which the Government says: "*Honor a los valientes!*" "*Honor al Gran General Echeagaray!*" These things are said of soldiers who took a starved and disorganized garrison without a struggle, and of a man, who, in cold blood, shoots poor soldiers who have been pressed into service. What "valor?" What "worth?"

The news of the assassination of several persons at Guadalajara, after the triumph of the *Siscals* in that city, is fully confirmed. The murder of General [illegible] appears to have been an aggravated case, and [illegible] it is such. [illegible] has read the sentence out of his army and outside the pale of the law—a fit subject for the dirk of any good citizen.

The [illegible] in the conduct of the French Minister in his intermeddling with Mexican politics. There can be no question but he has succeeded, so far, with his game for European intervention to the extent of his representations. The action of the French fleet means something. To say they have come here to recover the French dividends is pure nonsense, and my reason for viewing the matter in this way will be found in the following statement of the foreign debts of Mexico:

British Bondholders Debt	$40,621,943 60
Spanish Convention	7,270,000 75
British Spanish Convention	5,000,000 00
French Convention	200,000 00
American Claims (at least)	10,000,000 00
Total of Foreign Debt	$63,135,133 75

From the above figures it will be seen that France is the smallest claimant against Mexico, and that her claims of complaint against Mexico best faith is less than that of any other nation. French grievances against Mexico are comparatively still less, for while Spaniards have been imprisoned, murdered and plundered into the nation; while Spaniards have received outrage upon outrage from the Power, and while Americans have been shot, imprisoned, plundered and robbed by all parties alike, and while our flag has been insulted and left by all parties, the French have rarely been molested. But, notwithstanding all this the French are the first in the field to protect their interests and retrieve grievances. I think the reader will agree with me that there is a wheel within this wheel. If there be not, certainly Lord Malmesbury deserves great credit for setting such a noble example to the United States and England. His attention to the rights and protection of his citizens deserves every praise, and should bring the blush of shame to the governmental cheeks of the United States and Great Britain. Not I suspect that the present demonstrations of France are not for the protection of her citizens and their interests in Mexico. France has other objects in view, and I consider it well that the people of the United States jealously watch the unconstitutional course of Mr. BUCHANAN.

In the meantime, many more events have been taking place, the capital has been preparing for a state of siege. Trenches and breastworks are being arranged outside of all the *garitas*. The cause of this step of precaution is feared in a general belief that in the next few days Guadalupe will be again besieged by the *siscals*. Families in all the surrounding villages have been deserting their homes in the past week and coming here. Three days ago orders were given for the suspension of the railroad trains; no exchange has been done since 8:30 M. The work on the fortifications still goes steadily on, and every guardhouse has been in requisition during the night. A general alarm is [illegible] through all the lower streets of this capital, [illegible] to the cur on the howl of the hyena from a grave-yard. Whether there be or be not cause for all these accidental precautions, they certainly serve as a [illegible] to the capital of a country so distracted as it unquestionably is. Mexico has become

During the past two days, we have had no new [illegible]. The movements of the armies are not known. Towards Guadalajara, we are looking for the report of another battle, as the troops of the Government have marched against that place. We are also momentarily expecting news of a battle at Xanabre, near Cuernavaca. The movements of the troops against Vera Cruz are not known here. It is believed, however, a formidable movement in that direction will soon be made. The opposition forces which took possession of Perhaus and Real del Monte, have been driven out of those places and Mina Gran, heavy guns, the Lord knows where. However it is, I consider the chances are fair that during the next fortnight we may have lively times in this capital. There are now concentrated at different points within five days' march of this, at least ten thousand, and perhaps fifteen thousand troops of the opposition. The Government has been providing for this, and will be able in two days to call in some five or six thousand more into this capital, should they be required, and their forces will be able to prolong a siege for many days, if not months. It is probable that this prolonged siege may come upon us, and if so, it is difficult to guess at results. For my own part, I do not think the Federalists will win; but they will withdraw after slight loss, and pursue their present system of warfare on the country. Things look gloomy here, and God only knows how we are to come out of it. For us Americans here, things look exceedingly bad, abandoned as we are by our Government.

Accounts from Other Sources.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1858.

The opposition papers, as you are aware, have been broken up long ago by the conservative party here, and although we have an English and a French paper published in this city, they are not allowed to say anything on politics, except what is published first in the official paper. (*Diario Oficial.*) But the conservative papers tell us every day of new victories gained over their enemies, and at the end of the month, instead of finding some advance towards peace and tranquility, we find their internal affairs more complicated than ever with new chiefs and new forces, shortly after any one is defeated, for their victories, as they call them, generally consist in causing the other party to run away, which is nothing more than changing his position; and as both parties live on the country at large, and this kind of game is more diverting than hard labor, these bands increase continually, and therefore there can be no hope of seeing order restored again in this country by the Mexicans themselves.

This Government tells us that they have taken the Castle of Perote, and that a few days ago their troops gained a victory over 1,500 of the other party at Palmillas, a mining district 16 leagues from here; but we do not inquire whether it be true or not, because we are not benefited by it, and the same disorder and discord prevails as before.

DEGOLLADO, the Pure General, about the 23th of last month, took the large city of Guadalajara, after a siege and attack on it of a month's duration, during which time considerable damage is said to have been done to its edifices. Two of the prisoner chiefs were immediately hung, for having, as it is said, executed one of theirs previously, a Señor HUARADA; but Gen. DEGOLLADO, who had defended the city, was infamously assassinated, while living in a private house under the guarantee of a capitulation; one of the conservative papers here telling the public that some foreigners had shown the Mexicans how to take that city by laying mines and blowing up some of the convents, and that they also assisted in putting ropes round the necks of some that were hung there. This is published to excite the populace against foreigners, in a paper called the *Sociedad*, whose principal editors, we believe, are Spaniards, and this paper is considered here as a semi-official paper, so that this Government and the editors are about on a par in their ideas respecting foreigners here.

Gen. ROBLES, who remained in the State of Vera Cruz for some weeks after his arrival from Washington, came to this city some days ago, and his friends wish to make him President; but ZULOAGA is not disposed to resign. Gen. MIRAMON's friends wish him to be President also, but he has had to give up all idea of it for the present, and left the capital some days ago to take the command of the army, which is now about to attack DEGOLLADO in Guadalajara, and some think that he will take it from the Puros: but, as I said before, it is of little consequence to us which holds it, as *the same disorder is bound to continue in the country* until some foreign nations oblige them by force to be quiet, and to go to work.

We see by the last arrival, that some of our papers at home are opposed to our attempting at present to regulate this country. One thinks that we ought to wait till the Mexicans ask us to interfere, but it is not probable they will ever will ask us, for they are not partial to us and are too fond of power themselves; and as to the confusion and disorder they live in, they are accustomed to it now, having had practice in it for half a century at least, so that it appears congenial to their nature. Another editor, at home, thinks that we ought to wait until Mexico falls into our lap like the matured fruit, by which, I suppose, he means until they are capable of appreciating our institutions, and become fit for annexation; but from the course they are pursuing now, and will continue to pursue if left to themselves, they will become more unfit every day for annexation. The Washington Union is the most unfortunate of all, for it thinks that these people ought to be let alone until they destroy each other, and that then we can come with the plow, the axe, and the hoe.

The Mexicans say, that they always thought our last Minister here had made himself a party to their internal affairs for that purpose, and that since we say that neutrality is the best, they are now convinced of it. As to ourselves we do not agree with the Mexicans, that our Government instructed Mr. FORSYTH to encourage them in killing each other here; but we know that if we are not to interfere here, nor any other nation, until they destroy each other, many generations must pass over; for, in the midst of their civil wars, but few general battles are fought, and but few lives are lost even then, one of the parties soon running away; and although robbery is general all over the country, and assassinations also frequent, still, at the rate they practice it, it would require some ages for seven or eight millions of such people to destroy each other; and it can hardly be done by famine, for plants, roots and fruit grow here spontaneously, and cattle graze in the fields all the year round.

The Union also thinks that our Government has no right to send an armed force here to act as a police, and we say that we should, then, shut up and preach no further Monroe doctrine, because other nations have treaties and commercial relations with this country as well as ourselves; and some of their people have more interest at stake here than ours have. For a long time past there has been no legitimate Government here—treat as with other nations not observed nor compacts fulfilled; other nations, whose policy it is not to interfere here to-day, may change their minds and come here to-morrow. Circumstances oblige nations to change their policy, as we see it frequently done before our eyes. When the Russian suddenly took it in his head to send a police force into Turkey, one of his generals exclaimed, that the history of the world was not only directly interested, but we have a clear right, on principles of self-protection, to intervene, and command the enforcement of order. This right accrues to us as a government of law; its enforcement is due to our own people, and to the system which we have hitherto fully supported during our existence as a nation. We owe it in the Democratic principle which underlies this Republic that it shall not be degraded by the disgusting elements of the Mexican country, without an effort on our part to avert the calamity.

It would be folly, indeed, to contend, in view of the constitution of the governments of the world, that this Mexican problem is one of easy and quick solution. However uncommon may be the judgment that our neighbors have forfeited all just claims to be regarded as an independent nationality with power to make and enforce laws for establish and maintain international intercourse, the application of remedies may well be expected to evoke disagreements, if not conflicts. The United States have, however, so repeatedly declared the general principles by which they will be governed in all purely American affairs—in the adjustment of governmental questions affecting the populations and territories of this continent—that, wherever shall happen, their position may be regarded as distinctly defined.

Interesting to Shakers.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 3, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am informed that there is very prospect of the Skating Pond on the Central Park being in condition this month for flooding and freezing, weather permitting. Will you allow me to ask through your columns where that pond is situated, and how it is best got at? I am sure the information will gratify thousands of us, who know how to enjoy this invigorating and exciting sport, and it would be exceedingly satisfactory if the Commissioners of the Park would state publicly when the pond is in skating condition.

I speak as one of the

JUNIOR HOLLANDS, Skating Corps.

Eighteenth Ward School Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 3, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to inform you that in consequence of the resignation of Mr. R. DALRYMPLE SMITH, Mr. JAMES FARRELL—a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and but recently the Republican nominee for Congress—has received the unanimous nomination of the Republican and the American Parties in the Eighteenth Ward as their candidate for School Commissioner.

Yours most respectfully,

THEODORE G. CLAUDENSELER,
Chairman Republican Nominating Committee.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Safety of Lieut. Beale's Party—The Tariff Question—The Message and Documents—Condition of the Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 3.

Mr. EDWARDS, brother-in-law of Lieut. BEALE, passed through here to-day, having left BEALE's party on the 16th November, beyond the Chocktaw trading post, 350 miles west of Fort Smith. They had no difficulty with the Indians, as stated, nor had they some late Winter quarters, but were pursuing the labors of the Expedition. Mr. EDWARDS proceeded post-haste northward, without calling at the War Department.

The Report of Secretary COBB adheres strictly to the *ad valorem* system, while Mr. BUCHANAN thinks a specific duty might be imposed with propriety in particular cases—not, however, with any view to protection, but to revenue. This is the only difference in their financial policy.

The Message and documents are to be distributed to the principal cities in advance. Copies of each left for California this afternoon, excepting Secretary TOUCEY's, which was not completed.

[UPON THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 3.

A special messenger left to-day for St. Louis with copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents, to be forwarded by the Overland Mail to San Francisco. Advance copies will also go by the Salt Lake and Tehuantepec routes, and by steamship from New-York on Monday to the Pacific.

The United States Treasurer's statement for the week ending Monday last, shows the receipts at $567,000, the drafts paid $982,000, and the drafts issued nearly the same amount, leaving a balance in the Treasury of nearly $6,000,000; a reduction of $305,000 from last week.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1858.

The Hon. D. H. ECKLES, Chief Justice of the U. S. Court in Utah, is here for the purpose of conferring with the Government in relation to the policy to be pursued in that Territory. I understand that he will make earnest protestations against the proposed opening of the public lands of Utah to sale, except with some restriction which shall prevent the Mormon Church Corporation from monopolizing them, and so excluding Gentiles, and perpetuating the isolation so necessary to successful maintainance of their horrible social system.

You will remember that "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints" is a corporation, by Act of the Territorial Legislature. Some time since, in order to check apostacy and prevent proselytes from abandoning the Mormon community, the leaders promulgated a new test of faith called "Consecration." That is to say, all the faithful were called upon to consecrate their property to the Lord, by making deeds of it to BRIGHAM YOUNG as "Trustee in Trust of the Church," &c.

Large numbers of the people were drugooned into compliance, and divested themselves of all legal title to their property—being graciously permitted, however, to enjoy it on sufferance so long as they remained true to the faith. Of course, when they desired to leave, or were driven out by persecution, they found themselves beggared. This is only one of the many ingenious devices by which the Mormon Theocracy has maintained its extraordinary influence over thousands of devotees.

By "consecration," and other means, the Church already owns more than half the property in Utah—or such titles to it as can be had in a country where the public lands have never been sold: and if the lands are now brought in market, unless some saving restriction is provided, *the Church, with its large pecuniary wealth*, will be sure to buy up the whole of them, and so exclude from the country all who are not willing to acknowledge Brother BRIGHAM as the *vicegerent of the Almighty*, and to subscribe to Mormonism with Polygamy and all its other vices.

Such a result would be exceedingly unfortunate. Mormonism must be brought in contact with a purer faith and better civilization. If it is ever to be checked, or its vices are to be curbed and controlled. The process of disintegration is already going on in consequence of the unavoidable contact between the army of Utah and the Mormon people. This should be encouraged. I do not hesitate to say that the presence of a considerable body of troops can never again be safely dispensed with in Utah so long as BRIGHAM and his followers hang together.

But the policy of maintaining an army in that distant region is very expensive—and if an armed colonization could be stimulated there, it would be very desirable. It would be well, after satisfying the Mormon preemption claims, to set apart the remainder of the lands to be donated to the soldiers of the Army of Utah in stated quantities, upon condition that they would reenlist, and then be furloughed on small pay and rations, so that they could work their lands and be subject to call for service at any moment. The details of such a plan could easily be arranged. S.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The reported presentation of Señor Don LUIS MOLINA, a few days since, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Costa Rica, seems not to be understood by those publishing the report. M. MOLINA has been holding this position for a year or more in connection with Señor Don NAPOLEON ESCALANTE. In this connection, however, the mission was a *special one*, but since the recall of Señor ESCALANTE, a few months ago, M. MOLINA has continued in the exercise of his duties as Minister Plenipotentiary. It was only the *pro forma* presentation of the letter recalling the one and continuing the other which took place as reported.

I understand from a reliable source that the Costa Rican authorities are much pleased with the manner in which General LAMAR has discharged his ministerial duties in Central America. They are confident that all outstanding difficulties with the United States will be amicably settled; but while Costa Rica will arrange to settle all just claims against her, she will promptly resist and repudiate all of a *bogus* stamp. A Commission will be appointed to investigate and report on all claims presented for payment.

The Government here are anxiously awaiting news from the passengers by the steamer *Washington*. Should they fail to find the *Hermann* at San Juan del Sur, the caution given the public by General JESUP will be differently viewed. The objectionable point in the transaction was the violation of official etiquette in not *first* addressing a note to the State Department. In reply to this, General JESUP said the information upon which he acted was received by him, so short a time before the steamer sailed, that he had not an opportunity to address the Government. General JESUP is expected here in a few days.

Reliable information has been received here that General KOSSUTH's pretensions will not be favored by either of the extreme parties in Mexico. His moderate views meet favor with neither party. While he would not "crush out" the clergy, but would respect their rights, he would deprive them of the political sway they have heretofore held in that country.

The President had hoped to hear of the result of the *Saranac's* expedition to Guaymas before completing that portion of his Message referring to Mexico. It will be recollected that an American citizen had been kidnapped at a trading house about one mile and a half north of the boundary line of Sonora, and imprisoned at Guaymas. Mr. FORSYTH laid the matter before President COMONFORT, who promised to have the man released and sent home at the expense of the Government. Before this order was carried into effect, COMONFORT abdicated, and the case was brought to the attention of the Zuloaga Government, but the Jesuitical policy of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs again defeated the demands of justice, and the facts were forwarded to the Government here. The result was the order given the Commander of the Saranac to proceed to Guaymas, and *release the prisoner at all hazards*. When the order reached Mr. FORSYTH he communicated it to ESTRADA, who only laughed, remarking, "I don't care, Senores is not in my possession;" and I wish the Saranac would better down every town on the coast." This will give an idea of the men who now holds the capital of Mexico, and who pretends to be not the President of the whole Republic, but only of that portion in the possession of his partizans. Nothing has yet been heard from the *Saranac* as to the results of this undertaking. Q.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 3.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at 9 o'clock last evening, and sailed for Liverpool at midnight. Governor CUSHING and secretary GEO. WILLIAMS is a passenger for Maryland.

Interesting from Arizona.

BY THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 3.

The Overland Mail, which arrived last night, brought its passengers, among them Mr. MCKINNEY, of California, and Lieutenant MOWRY, from Arizona. Lieutenant MOWRY left Gila City on the 4th of September, at which time some hundred and fifty men were digging gold, the average yield being ten dollars per day with the rudest implements. Every part of the country yet prospected in the vicinity of the mines proved auriferous, and the opinion was current among old miners that no richer surface digging exists, even in the most favored portions of California. The miners are located on the neutral ground between the Yuma and Pimo Indians, and these pay no danger to apprehend from hostile tribes.

A political meeting at Gila City, Nov. 4, passed resolutions indorsing the action of the Convention held at Mesilla and Tucson, and asking Congress for a Senatorial organization.

The Sonora Silver Mining Company were smelting 1,000 ounces per week. Several other mines were also being actively worked.

Lieut. MOWRY brings several fine specimens from the silver mines,—also about $200 in gold from the Gila River diggings.

Lieut. MOWRY computes the population of the Territory at 15 000, and gives glowing descriptions of the beauty of the agricultural and grazing resources of the country.

The Mail route from San Francisco to Texas is in fine order, with the exception of the central portion which is in bad condition, owing to loose management and inferior stock.

The first Mail from Albuquerque to California is ordered from the 35th parallel, Arizona road, to Pimo, thence into California by the Butterfield route.

It was reported at Fort Smith that Lieut. BEALE would go into Winter quarters. The rumor that he had been attacked was disbelieved.

Mr. MCKINNEY reports that the Apache Indians continued their depredations on the frontier of Sonora and Arizona. Seven out of a party of eight had been recently killed by a body of Mexicans about 40 miles from Fort Buchanan.

The revolution in Sonora was in full progress. Governor PESQUEIRA had the least support of the rich men and merchants of the province, on account of his failure to return a large sum of money borrowed from them according to promise.

Captain SIMON was progressing successfully with his surveys under the recent contracts authorized by the Government.

Mr. FIELDER reports the Comanches somewhat troublesome, although they were not organized into bands sufficiently large to occasion much alarm.

Mr. EDWARDS, one of Lieut. BEALE's party, who had arrived at Fort Smith, reports the expedition all well in camp on the south side of the Canadian River. Lieut. BEALE would proceed to Albuquerque as soon as his escort, which was a short distance behind, overtook him. The mail from Necoho to Albuquerque was at BEALE's camp. Col. ROSS was in the neighborhood, resting till Spring before proceeding with the examination of the surveys towards the Mohave and Tejon.

The Slaver Echo Case.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Nov. 29.

The case of the Slaver *Echo* was given out to the Grand Jury to-day. The case is prosecuted on the part of the United States by the United States District-Attorney for the State of South Carolina, JAMES CONNER, Esq., of Charleston, and Messrs. HAYNE and MILES, retained as special counsel by the Government of the United States. The defence is conducted by L. W. PAGET and B. DE TREVILLE, of Charleston, and MESSRS. GEORGE and EDWIN HOLMAN, of Columbia. The indictment is drawn against the defendants as the crew or company of the brig *Putnam*, that being the real name of the vessel, the "Echo" being a fictitious one, printed on a board, by which the real name of the ship was concealed. The Putnam was built in Baltimore, and was owned, first in New-York and subsequently in New-Orleans. Her first register was made by EDWARD C. DODGE of New-York, as "*only owner and master.*" The ship in therein described as a brig, built at Baltimore in 1846; length, 92 feet; breadth, 23 feet 6 inches; depth, 10 feet; measurement, 187 tons. Her last register was made at New-Orleans, by EDWARD C. TOWNSEND, in the name of the brig *Putnam* and the description is precisely similar to that in the first register. The captain of the slaver, EDWARD C. TOWNSEND, having been first landed at Key West, will be tried there. The prisoners on trial here, are Antonio Franck, Richard Thomas Bates, Alexander Rodgers, Vidal De Miranda, José Gonzales Llana, Archibald Scott, John Pasco, John E. Cupell, George P. Akers, William Henrys, Antonio Melanowitch, and five others, Cubans. The indictment charges that they, "being of the ship's company of a certain vessel—being a brig called the *Putnam*—the said vessel being then and there owned, in the whole or in part, by a citizen of the said United States—to wit, one E. C. TOWNSEND—did piratically and feloniously receive on board of said vessel, as cargo, as aforesaid, certain negroes, to wit—three hundred persons whose names are to the said jurors unknown—they, the said negroes, not being held to service or labor by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States."

The United States District-Attorney to-day submitted the indictment to the action of the Grand Jury. His Honor, Justice WAYNE, in a concise and able manner, explained to the Jury the provisions of the act of Congress of May 15, 1820, under which the indictments would be found, if found at all. After reading and clearly explaining the several substantive offences designated by law, and in order to assist the jury in their investigations, Judge WAYNE recapitulated briefly the counts in the indictment, which are eight in number. The first charges that the prisoners did receive on the brig *Putnam* 200 negroes not held to service in any of the States or Territories or the United States, such brig being owned by one EDWARD C. TOWNSEND. The second is a repetition of the first charge, except that the vessel is described as being owned by some person or persons unknown. The third count charges that the prisoners did confine and hold in confinement in the brig *Putnam*, owned by the said TOWNSEND, the said three hundred negroes. The fourth varies the charge only so far as the ownership is concerned. The fifth charges the prisoners with aiding and abetting in forcibly taking the negroes on the ship. The sixth changes the count so as to owners. The seventh charges that the prisoners did receive and forcibly confine the negroes, or abet in forcibly confining them. And the eighth again varies the account as to the ownership of the brig.

His Honor thought it necessary, without at all intending to enter into a consideration of the law, to make a single remark, because of the very general misunderstanding in regard to the law of piracy, and in respect to what constitutes piracy, and may be made so by the statutes. He stated that it was not a fact that there was but a single crime that could constitute piracy. The act of general piracy is robbery on the high seas, committed by one who has thrown off allegiance to all governments, and is what the law terms the enemy of the human race, and may be punished by all nations. Then those other acts of robbery committed on the high seas are piracy, which are made so under the law. And again, when a man belonging to a ship or vessel shall not commit a robbery, but shall attempt to take such vessel from the command of her master, and deliver her to another, or carry control of her himself, the law makes it piracy, punishable as piracy is, by death, under the power delegated to Congress to guard our commerce against offences committed on the high seas. In like manner, under the same power, when a person receives, or forces, or takes on board a vessel, a negro, not being a slave, with the intention of selling him into Slavery, the law makes him a pirate, and punishes him with death.

The Judge repeated briefly his explanation of the province of a Grand Jury. They were not to try the prisoners, but simply to determine from the facts given in evidence, whether enough appears to justify them in putting the case before a petit jury.

The bills were then submitted, and the Jury retired.

A Convict Sheweyed to Death In the Auburn State Prison.

AUBURN, Friday, Dec. 3.

A colored convict was sheweyed to death in the Auburn Prison yesterday. The murder, having gained information of the fact, became greatly excited, and a general rebellion was feared last evening. The convicts in the shop where the colored man worked, went to their cells shouting and hallooing. No disturbance took place during the night.

Large Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 3.

A fire broke out here at 4 o'clock this morning, destroying four buildings on State-street. The buildings were owned by EUGENE WILSON, and the losses of E. EDWARDS, and M. CARNEY, who have no insurance, [illegible] which is nearly covered

Virginia Democratic State Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning. The Hall was more crowded even than it was yesterday. Mr. RAMSAY, of Covington, nominated Hon. JOHN LETCHER for Governor, when THOMAS RYAN, of Prince George, immediately took the floor and began to pour hot shot upon LETCHER. A great excitement has been created. Mr. RYAN is taking more and will reply to RYAN this afternoon. It is supposed the vote will not be taken to-day. Last night, during the hurrah debate, Mr. LAMBERT, of Wood, gave the lie to Mr. SLEMONS, of Hardin. It is rumored that one parties have left the city for North Carolina by night.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. RYAN concluded his remarks at 4 o'clock, and was succeeded by Mr. PARKS, who in some manhood prevented speech in favor of Mr. LETCHER. There is an immense crowd in the Convention and the speeches are listened to with great attention. A ballot can hardly be taken to-night.

Consul Nominations.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 3.

Forty-seven locals are now out of Lower quarters. A channel is broken through the ice and boats commenced leaving through there to-day

NEW BOOKS.

From the "List of books that are Books."

CHARLES LAMB—the most whimsical, but not for that the least reasonable of critics—immediately excludes all gift-books, annuals, and *galeries de luxe*, relegating them to the same limbo with dictionaries and gazetteers, interweaving with his pentences and the catalogue of our banking companies. Upon this principle of description of the whole process of printing as and admonitory remarks a complete history and gilt-edged, and the ancestors of Fulton-street. The narrative is from the pen of Dr. CHARLES, one of the pastors of the North Dutch Church. The illustrations are of a very superior character, and the volume will possess peculiar interests for the thousands who were personally influenced by the remarkable event which it commemorates. About this time, as the almanacs say, look for a shower of children's books. Nice volumes for little people. We have already a considerable sprinkling of these pretty little literary blossoms. From Stanford & Delisser we have a elegant little volume in blue and gold, of *Oriental Tales of Fairy Land*, translated from accurate French versions by Miss Mulholland, and prettily illustrated. It is a very good book, and pretty much everything that is not silly. Our friend Mr. Appleton has sent us a new volume by Miss Mulholland, entitled *Mia Carey*; or, *What Makes Home Happy*, not illustrated, but very simply got up as respects paper and type. *Night Caps*, by the author of *Aunt Fanny's Christmas Stories*, from the same publishers, is a very sweet little volume for the children," *The Two Lads*—a series of "exactly like children," *The Two Lads*—a series of stories for the young, published by Stanford & Delisser, contains some very nice little stories. *The True Philosophy of Teaching the Young to Read*, by *Prof. John Bronson Taver*, is not exactly a holiday book, though it is intended expressly for young people. But it will probably be found more beneficial to teachers than their pupils.

The Counterfeits.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The publication of this department of the Police Gazette—containing descriptions of the persons and modus operandi of counterfeiters, and the names of the banks issuing the bills they circulate—is a most valuable one to the community, and I hope you will keep it up. Many persons are constantly receiving counterfeit money, and are unable to detect it, and the publication of the descriptions of the counterfeiters will enable them to avoid them. Please continue it.

A CITIZEN.

POLITICAL.

The Democracy of Kings County have nominated the following ticket for the City Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Mayor, JAMES HARPER.
For Recorder, JOHN T. HOFFMAN.
For City Judge, JOHN H. MCCUNN.
For Sheriff, JAMES JACKSON.
For Coroners, JOHN O'KEEFE, JOHN MCKENNA, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Queens County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Richmond County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Westchester County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Orange County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Rockland County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Putnam County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Dutchess County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Ulster County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Sullivan County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Delaware County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Schoharie County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Greene County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Columbia County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Rensselaer County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Albany County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Schenectady County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Saratoga County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Washington County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Warren County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Essex County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Clinton County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Franklin County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of St. Lawrence County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Jefferson County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Lewis County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Oneida County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Madison County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Onondaga County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Cayuga County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Seneca County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Tompkins County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Cortland County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Broome County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Tioga County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Chemung County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Steuben County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Allegany County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Cattaraugus County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Chautauqua County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Erie County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Niagara County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Orleans County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Genesee County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Wyoming County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Livingston County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Monroe County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Ontario County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Yates County have nominated the following ticket for the County Offices to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Sheriff, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
For Coroners, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY, JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

The Democracy of Schuyler

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, Dec. 2, 1865—6 P. M.

The appearance of the Cotton market to-day was quite unfavorable for the interests of the planters, though scarcely worse than it was yesterday.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR.

Superfine State, ₩ bbl. 5 10 @ 5 30
Extra State, ₩ bbl. 5 35 @ 5 60
Superfine Western, ₩ bbl. 5 10 @ 5 30
Common Extra Western, ₩ bbl. 5 35 @ 5 60
Shipping Brands Extra Round-hoop Ohio, ₩ bbl. 5 65 @ 6 00
Trade and Family Brands do. do. 6 05 @ 6 50
Fancy and Extra Western, ₩ bbl. 5 65 @ 6 00
Common to Good Extra Genesee, ₩ bbl. 6 05 @ 6 50
Fancy and Extra Genesee, ₩ bbl. 6 55 @ 7 00
Superfine Southern, ₩ bbl. 5 10 @ 5 30
Common Extra Southern, ₩ bbl. 5 35 @ 5 60
Fancy and Extra Southern, ₩ bbl. 5 65 @ 6 00
Superfine Canadian, ₩ bbl. 5 10 @ 5 30
Common Extra Canadian, ₩ bbl. 5 35 @ 5 60
Fancy and Extra Canadian, ₩ bbl. 5 65 @ 6 00

RYE FLOUR, CORN MEAL, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &c.

Rye Flour, ₩ bbl. 4 50 @ 4 75
Brandywine, ₩ bbl. 4 50 @ 4 75
Jersey, ₩ bbl. 4 50 @ 4 75
Penn., ₩ bbl. 4 50 @ 4 75
Corn Meal, Jersey, ₩ bbl. 3 50 @ 3 75
Corn Meal, Brandywine, ₩ bbl. 3 50 @ 3 75
Corn Meal, Penn., ₩ bbl. 3 50 @ 3 75
Buckwheat Flour, ₩ 100 lbs. 3 50 @ 3 75

GRAIN.

Wheat, White Genesee, ₩ bush. 2 60 @ 2 70
Wheat, Red Western, ₩ bush. 2 40 @ 2 50
Wheat, Amber Western, ₩ bush. 2 50 @ 2 60
Wheat, White Western, ₩ bush. 2 60 @ 2 70
Wheat, Red Southern, ₩ bush. 2 40 @ 2 50
Wheat, White Southern, ₩ bush. 2 50 @ 2 60
Rye, ₩ bush. 1 30 @ 1 35
Barley, ₩ bush. 1 30 @ 1 35
Barley Malt, ₩ bush. 1 30 @ 1 35
Corn, Yellow, ₩ bush. 1 30 @ 1 35
Corn, White, ₩ bush. 1 30 @ 1 35
Corn, Mixed, ₩ bush. 1 30 @ 1 35
Oats, ₩ bush. 1 30 @ 1 35
Oats, Canada, ₩ bush. 1 30 @ 1 35
Oats, Jersey, ₩ bush. 1 30 @ 1 35
Oats, Southern, ₩ bush. 1 30 @ 1 35
Peas, Canada, ₩ bush. 1 30 @ 1 35
Peas, Southern, ₩ bush. 1 30 @ 1 35
Beans, ₩ bush. 1 30 @ 1 35

SEEDS.

Clover, Western, ₩ lb. 13 @ 14
Clover, Pennsylvania, ₩ lb. 13 @ 14
Clover, New-York, ₩ lb. 13 @ 14
Timothy, ₩ bush. 4 50 @ 4 75
Flaxseed, ₩ bush. 2 50 @ 2 75
Hungarian, ₩ bush. 1 50 @ 1 75
Millet, ₩ bush. 1 50 @ 1 75
Broom Corn, ₩ lb. 5 @ 6
Hemp, ₩ lb. 10 @ 11
Canary, ₩ lb. 4 @ 5
Castor Oil, ₩ gallon. 1 50 @ 1 60
Linseed Oil, ₩ gallon. 1 10 @ 1 15
Sperm Oil, ₩ gallon. 2 50 @ 2 60
Whale Oil, ₩ gallon. 1 10 @ 1 15
Lard Oil, ₩ gallon. 1 50 @ 1 60
Tanners' Oil, ₩ gallon. 1 50 @ 1 60
Neatsfoot Oil, ₩ gallon. 1 50 @ 1 60
Linseed, ₩ gallon. 1 10 @ 1 15
Boiled Linseed, ₩ gallon. 1 15 @ 1 20
Turpentine, ₩ gallon. 1 10 @ 1 15
Rosin, ₩ bbl. 5 50 @ 6 00
Tar, ₩ bbl. 5 50 @ 6 00
Pitch, ₩ bbl. 5 50 @ 6 00
Coal Tar, ₩ bbl. 5 50 @ 6 00
Shellac, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Camphor, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Opium, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Madder, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Indigo, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cochineal, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Nutgalls, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Gambier, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Quercitron Bark, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Fustic, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Logwood, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Redwood, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Camwood, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Sapanwood, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Alum, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Copperas, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Saltpetre, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Brimstone, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Sumac, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Bleaching Powders, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Soda Ash, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Sal Soda, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Caustic Soda, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Prussiate Potash, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Chlorate Potash, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Muriate Potash, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Carbonate Potash, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Nitrate Soda, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Carbonate Soda, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Carbonate Ammonia, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Muriate Ammonia, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Sulphate Ammonia, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Sulphate Iron, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Sulphate Zinc, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Sulphate Copper, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Sulphate Quinine, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Sulphate Morphine, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Acetate Morphine, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Iodine, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Iodide Potash, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Bromide Potash, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cyanide Potash, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Hydriodate Potash, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Oxalic Acid, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Tartaric Acid, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Citric Acid, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Nitric Acid, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Muriatic Acid, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Acetic Acid, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Carbolic Acid, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Prussic Acid, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Valerianic Acid, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cyanide Potassium, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55

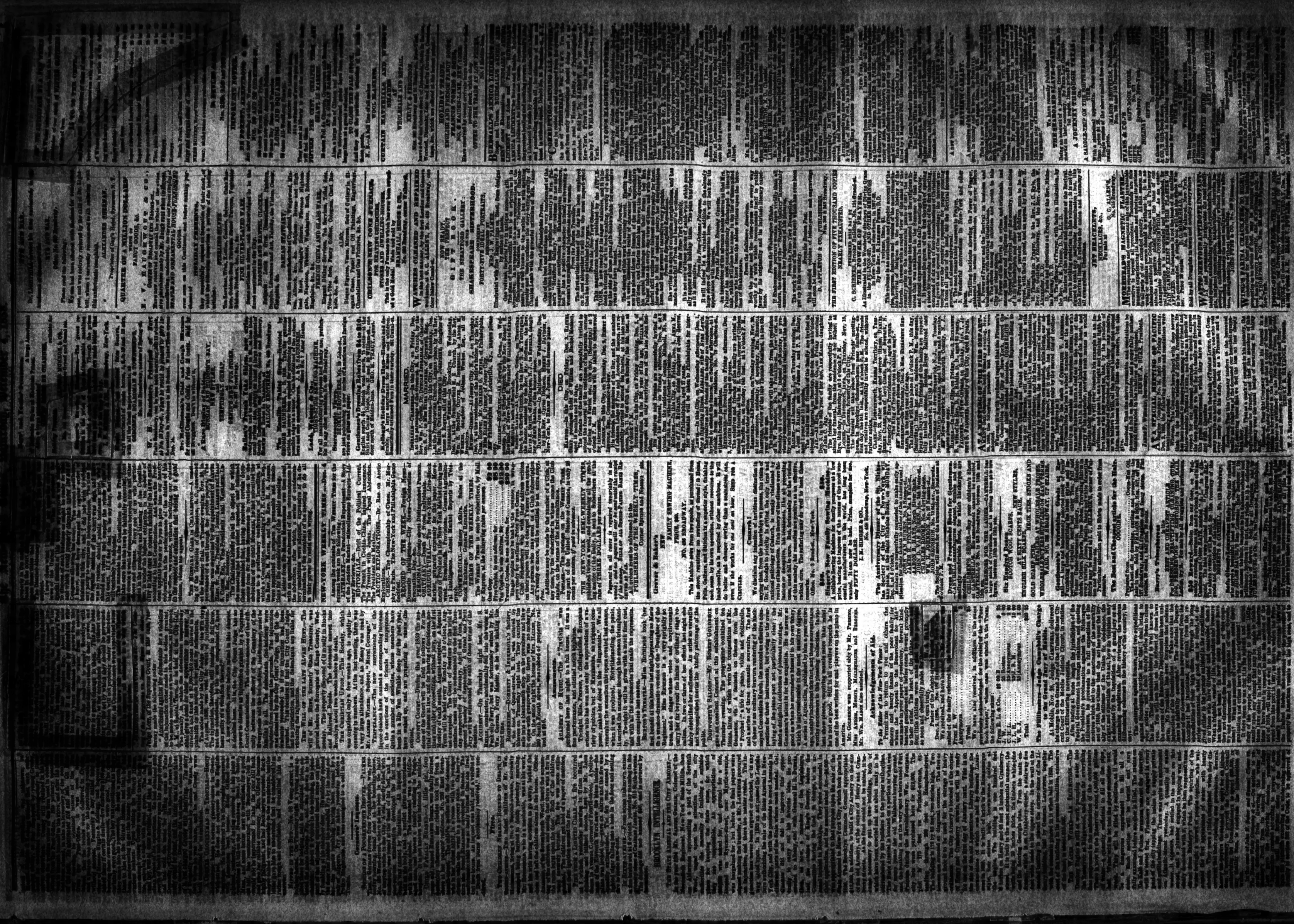
DRY GOODS.

Cotton, Middling Uplands, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Orleans, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Mobile, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Texas, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Florida, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Alabama, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Georgia, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Louisiana, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Tennessee, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Arkansas, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Mississippi, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling South Carolina, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling North Carolina, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Virginia, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Kentucky, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Missouri, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Illinois, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Indiana, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Ohio, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Pennsylvania, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling New-York, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling New-Jersey, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Maryland, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Delaware, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Connecticut, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Rhode Island, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Massachusetts, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Vermont, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling New-Hampshire, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Maine, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Canada, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Nova Scotia, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling New-Brunswick, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Prince Edward Island, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Newfoundland, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Labrador, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Greenland, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Iceland, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Russia, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Poland, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Prussia, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Austria, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Hungary, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Bohemia, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Moravia, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Silesia, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Saxony, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Bavaria, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Wurtemburg, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Baden, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Hesse, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Nassau, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Frankfort, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Hesse-Darmstadt, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Hesse-Cassel, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Hesse-Homburg, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Hesse-Nassau, ₩ lb. 50 @ 55
Cotton, Middling Hesse-

Pay of the Police.

The City of New York is always in some kind of difficulty —social, as at this gathering period,—political, as during the squabbling of various candidates for the office of Street Commissioner,—or financial, as we have constantly to do battle with the Police Department. There is a certain season in every year, however, to which the eyes of the whole City look forward, as the period when this key of the pickle-jar is to be taken up, and the grasp of that ever-cross and hateful Hand, produced. Either as to the Police Department, or the Common Council, the Comptroller, the Corporation Counsel probably keep this City advertised with this evil of the twelve; but, however, at this very time, it is certain that the finger of the Police Department are to the position of the Comptroller's keys, and that we shall find the Legislature, which usually sets forth that three months' pay of every grade and the Police shall be advanced to show that the police ought to be paid, are rendered superfluous by the simple fact that the Police Department is decidedly "hard up." The Police must therefore serve the City and county as best, or they must disband.

This may possibly be a reasonable and rightful occurrence for the true city of the Dutch Saints, but we cannot say that it strikes us in that light. It would seem that such human might be adopted as would preclude the possibility of the city's being subjected to the necessity of running into debt to its servants, or to the danger of being left without a sufficiency force, in the event of the proposition might not be advantageous to the authorities necessary to meet any pecuniary emergency, or for the expenditures are not to terminate in a disbanded force, or



LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIQUORS.

FINANCIAL.

PROFESSIONAL.

AMERICAN GUANO.

DANCING.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

STEAMBOATS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1857.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, MONDAY, Nov. 30, 1857.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Atlantic, Comstock, Charleston, 60 hours, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Star of the South, Lockwood, Charleston, 60 hours, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Lewis, Norfolk, 36 hours, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Kennebec, Crowell, Portland, 12 hours, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Empire City, Thompson, Providence, 12 hours, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Commodore, Hallett, Fall River, 12 hours, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Cahawba, Hewett, Mobile, 7 days, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Alabama, Hewett, Mobile, 7 days, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Hallett, Norfolk, 36 hours, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Jamestown, Berry, Norfolk, 36 hours, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Augusta, Nichols, Savannah, 4 days, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Florida, Hewett, Savannah, 4 days, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Georgia, Hewett, Savannah, 4 days, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Marion, Crowell, Charleston, 60 hours